

CORSICANA PRECINCT
Population
1930 Census..... 26,858

Corsicana SEMI-WEEKLY Light.

Home of the Daily Sun and Semi-Weekly Morning Light

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE

NAVARRO COUNTY
Population
1930 Census..... 60,494

VOL. L.

CORSICANA, TEXAS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1935.—TEN PAGES

NO. 13.

U. S. BUDGET OF \$8,520,413,609 BETTY GOW COLLAPSES AFTER GRILLING

FORMER LINDBERGH NURSEMAID RECOUNTS INCIDENTS IN HOME

IDENTIFIES GARMENTS WORN
BY BABY AND SAYS PROBAB-
LY TOLD FAMILY PLANS

By WILLIAM A. KINNEY
(Copyright, 1935, by Associated Press.)
FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7. (P)—The nursemaid Betty Gow collapsed today after the strain of nearly three hours as a witness in the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for the kidnapping and murder of baby Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr.

She had just testified that the undershirt found on the body of the slain baby was made by her and put on it the last night she saw it alive.

That a thumbguard worn by the baby was found by her a month after the kidnapping a hundred yards from the Lindbergh home in Hopewell, N. J.

That she told "Red" Johnson, her sailor friend, and probably others that the Lindberghs were not returning to the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, the Monday which just preceded the fatal March 1, when the baby was taken from its crib.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7. (P)—Betty Gow, nursemaid to the slain baby Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., today identified the garments worn by the baby on its last night in the Lindbergh home, and admitted, under cross examination, that she "probably" told others of the Lindbergh's movements.

The little Scotch nurse took the stand as a star witness when it opened for the second week of the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, Bronx carpenter accused of the murder, and was still undergoing cross-examination when the luncheon recess was taken from 12:30 to 1:45 p. m.

Her direct questioning brought out the finding by her a hundred yards from the Lindbergh home of a thumb guard worn by the baby, a point through which the state hopes to prove the baby was killed in Hunterdon county.

Edward J. Reilly, chief of Hauptmann's defense counsel, added significance to the thumbguard when he held it up and boomed at the nurse:

"Are you sure you didn't drop this yourself?"

Miss Gow froze into defiance as she shot back the words:

"I did."

Told Friend of Plans.

She acknowledged to Reilly a

(Continued on Page Five)

SHIPWRECKED PASSENGERS GO TO BREAKFAST CALMLY AFTER SHIP GROUNDED CORAL REEF

Possible Return League Nations By Germany Seen

ROME, Jan. 7. (P)—A possible return to the League of Nations by Germany was seen today as an effect of a far-reaching Franco-Italian agreement reached by Foreign Minister Pierre Laval and Premier Musolini.

Observers believed Germany and France might make an understanding whereby Berlin would sign a non-intervention accord and re-enter the league, in return for France's legalizing the rearmament she asserts Germany already has achieved.

High officials said they felt the Franco-Italian accord constituted a great stride toward insurance of peace in Europe.

A full agreement was reached by El Duce and his French guest last night after a lengthy conversation. Its principal features are a joint declaration to preserve the independence of Austria, a five-six-power pact of non-interference, and, finally, provisions for colonial concessions between the two nations in Africa.

One report was that Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria and Hungary will be invited to sign a pact with Italy agreeing to non-interference with each other's internal affairs. Later, this source said, England, France and Rumania might be asked to adhere.

Both Italy and France are jealously guarding Austria's independence, fearing a union of that country with Germany.

MORGENTHAU SEES MORE PUBLIC DEBT DURING NEXT YEAR

ESTIMATES GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES WILL BE \$835,000,000 MONTH

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7. (P)—Federal spending at the rate of \$835,000,000 a month during the first six months of 1935, resulting in a current fiscal year deficit \$4,869,418,338 and a gross debt peak of \$31,086,633,874, was forecast today by Secretary Morgenthau in the treasury's annual report to congress.

It is estimated that expenditures for the year would be \$8,581,069,026, including \$4,644,613,851 for relief, offset by receipts of \$3,711,650,688.

The predicted deficit would be \$4,933,492,460 in excess of the actual deficit at the end of the last fiscal year on June 30, 1934.

The secretary foresaw a continuation of heavy operating expenses due to emergency expenditures. He estimated that the treasury would go farther into debt during the fiscal year 1936 when expenditures would amount to \$8,520,413,609, offset in part by receipts of \$3,891,904,639, resulting in a deficit of \$3,528,509,970 and swelling the gross public debt to \$34,238,823,656.

Emergencies Pared.

A sharp paring down in emergency expenditure items in 1936 was forecast, but an expected outlay of \$3,900,000,000 for "relief of unemployment" would bring the total such expenditures to \$4,122,011,475, or only half a billion less than expected in the present fiscal period.

The secretary found cheering

(Continued on Page Five)

FIVE DEAD, THREE CRITICALLY HURT IN AUTO CRASH

WAKE FOREST, N. C., Jan. 7. (P)—A heavily laden automobile crashed into a cement abutment to the Neuse river bridge six miles from here at midnight last night, killing five of its occupants and critically injuring three others.

The dead were: Clayton Mizelle, of Windsor, driver of the car; Leon White and James Morris, both of Windsor; Katherine Batcher of Durham, and Pauline Whitfield of Robersonville.

The group of young people were on their way from Robersonville to Durham, near here.

(Continued on Page Five)

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(Continued on Page Seven)

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HUGE SUMS PLANNED BE EXPENDED BY GOVERNMENT NEXT YEAR

TEXT OF MESSAGE ON BUDGET BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON Jan. 7.—(AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's budget message to congress today follows:

To the congress of the United States:

The budget of the United States government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, of which this message is definitely a part, is transmitted herewith for your consideration. It deals principally with the money carried in the general and special accounts of the government, which constitute the great bulk of the general funds as this fund is shown on the first page of the daily treasury statement. The remainder of the general fund consists mainly of moneys carried in trust accounts, which are not strictly government moneys, and therefore enter only incidentally into the financial picture presented by the general budget summary.

Review of the Fiscal Year 1934

The total expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, as shown in the general budget summary and supporting schedules, amounted to \$7,105,000,000 in round figures. Of this amount, the sum of \$1,086,000,000 was spent for the operation and maintenance of the regular departments and establishments of the government, including farmers' cash income, benefit payments, was \$566,000,000 to meet veterans' pensions and benefits, \$767,000,000 for interest on the national debt, \$800,000,000 for statutory debt retirements, and \$63,000,000 for the tax refunds, making in the aggregate \$2,822,000,000. The remainder of the total expenditures for that year, amounting to \$4,283,000,000, was spent for recovery and relief. The general purposes to which this amount was applied are set forth in detail in supporting schedule No. 3. It will be seen that this amount was expended approximately as follows:

Agricultural aid	\$47,000,000
Relief	1,844,000,000
Public works	653,500,000
Aid to home owners	194,900,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	584,600,000
Miscellaneous	158,600,000
Total	\$4,283,000,000

Part Is Repayable.

A part of this expenditure of \$4,283,000,000 for recovery and relief is repayable; indeed, substantial repayments have already been made to the government. Loans amounted to \$732,000,000 and subscriptions to capital stock and preferred shares to \$826,000,000, making a total of \$1,558,000,000, which may be regarded as reasonable expenditures made during the fiscal years 1934. The part regarded as nonrepayable totals \$2,725,000,000. This sum has been spent mainly for grants, aids, public-works projects, and administrative expenses.

The total receipts of the government for the fiscal year 1934 reached in the aggregate \$3,115,500,000. Of this amount \$2,640,600,000 came from internal revenue, \$813,400,000 from customs, \$152,600,000 from miscellaneous revenues, and \$8,900,000 from receipts due to the realization upon assets. Income tax supplied \$818,000,000 of internal revenues; miscellaneous taxes (D. G. estate, capital stock, liquor, tobacco stamp, and excise taxes) \$1,469,600,000, and processing taxes \$583,000,000. Since the processing taxes are appropriated for the use of the agricultural adjustment administration, their total should be subtracted from the aggregate receipts shown above in order to arrive at the general receipts of the government.

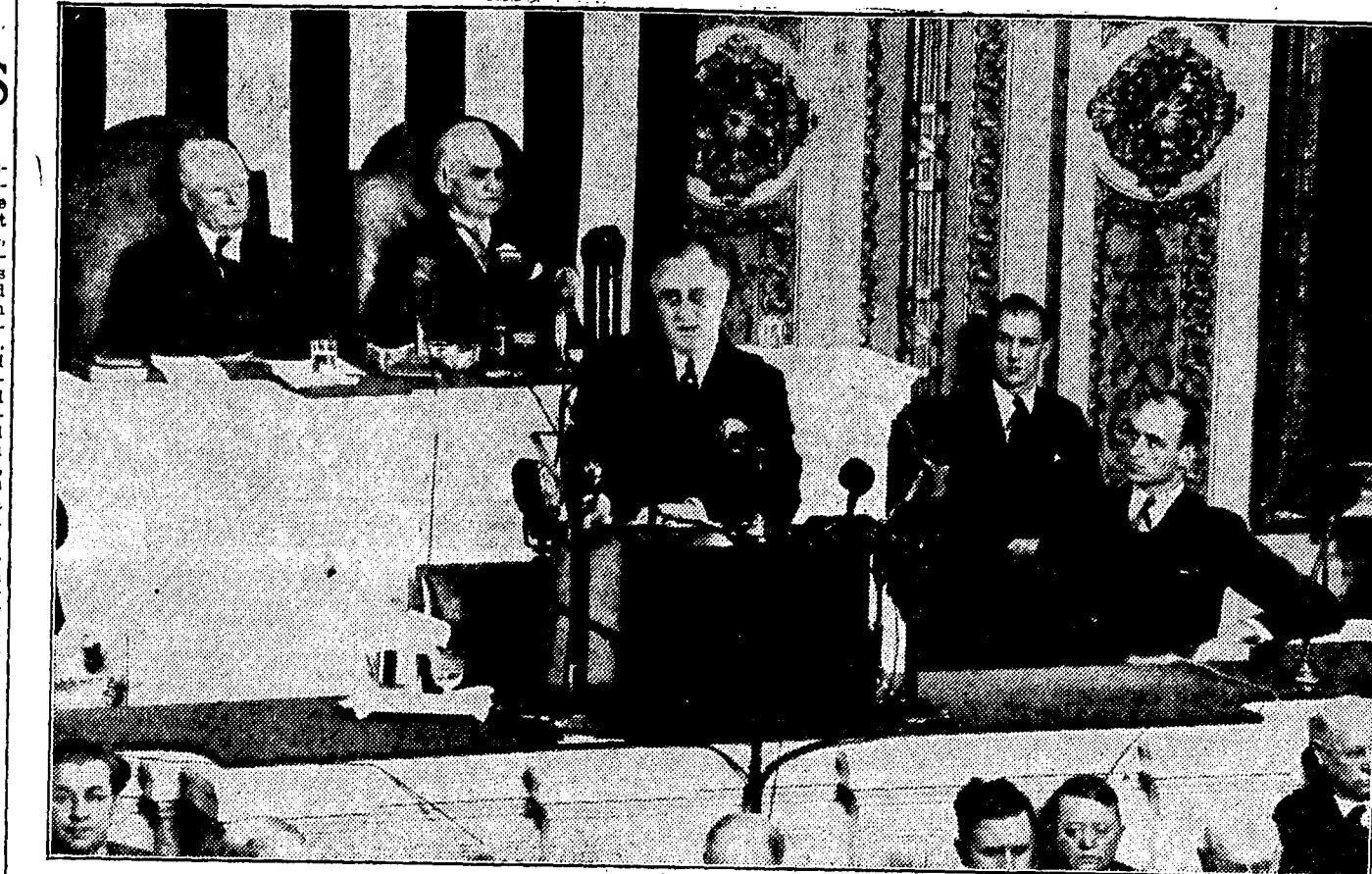
The general receipts of \$2,762,500,000, excluding processing taxes, approximately equaled the regular expenditures for the year, a fact which should be duly recognized. The deficit at the end of the fiscal year, 1934, as shown in the general budget summary, was \$8,890,500,000 in round figures. After deducting the amount financed from borrowings, \$3,629,800,000, the gross national debt amounted to \$4,514,400,000, making a total debt of \$27,053,000,000, as indicated in supporting schedule No. 6. This addition to the debt during 1934 included the financing of the net deficit of \$3,629,800,000, and an increase of \$884,800,000 in the cash balance of the general and special accounts, as shown in supporting schedule No. 4.

The Economic Situation. Because of its profound influence on the federal budget, the economic situation must be briefly summarized at this point. Business was substantially more active during the fiscal year 1934 than in either of the two preceding fiscal years. At the opening of the year, in July, 1933, producers were increasing their operations sharply reflecting in part larger orders placed in anticipation of code regulations. There was a temporary decline in output in the autumn and early winter, in response to an over-accumulation of inventories during this period, but production again advanced during the last half of the fiscal year. Industrial output for the period as a whole, when measured by the federal reserve board index, was 25 per cent greater than in the fiscal year, 1933, and only slightly below the level of the fiscal year, 1931.

The degree of recovery varied in the different industries. Production of non-durable goods, which had declined only moderately during the depression, approached within 1 per cent of its 1928-29 average, while output in the durable-goods group, where prices showed relatively small declines since 1929, was 30 per cent below its average in those years. Construction activity, financed by private individuals continued to be restricted in amount, although public construction increased. This result was in no way surprising in view of the enormous sums spent in permanent structures, in many cases in excess of actual requirements, during the period, 1925-29.

Expenditures for emergency relief will be completely exhausted early in February. Hence it is vitally necessary that unobligated balances of money already appropriated be made immediately available to care for the unemployed during the remainder of the fiscal year 1935 and the transition period. Through such action no new appropriation will be required to carry our relief

ROOSEVELT STRIKES AT DOLE IN MESSAGE TO CONGRESS



needs for the current fiscal year.

Total 1935 Receipts

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1935 are estimated at \$3,714,000,000. After deducting from this amount the processing taxes, estimated at \$883,000,000, there remains \$3,132,000,000 to be applied against other expenditures of the government.

Output Falls Sharply

Following the close of the fiscal year 1934, output in basic industries fell sharply through September, reflecting particularly an over-accumulation of inventories in steel and textile products and the delay in the placing of orders for autumn merchandise.

Industrial prices, however, remained relatively stable, and prices of farm products and foods moved into closed alignment with prices of non-agricultural commodities. In

regular markets, goods continue to move in sustained volume with the result that inventories were reduced to lower levels and output was again increasing in the final quarter of the calendar year 1934.

Condition of the Fiscal Year 1935

The total expenditure requirements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, are estimated at approximately \$6,581,000,000, making a total of \$1,558,000,000, which may be regarded as reasonable expenditures made during the fiscal years 1934. The part regarded as nonrepayable totals \$2,725,000,000. This sum has been spent mainly for grants, aids, public-works projects, and administrative expenses.

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The Fiscal Year 1935

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The Fiscal Year 1936

In the budget message of last year I said, speaking of the fiscal year 1936, that we should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery and from that time on to seek a continued reduction of the national debt.

Despite the substantial measure of recovery achieved since that statement was made, unemployment is still large. The states and local units now provide a smaller proportionate share of relief than a year ago and the federal government is therefore called upon to continue to aid in this necessary work.

For this reason it is evident that we have not yet reached a point at which a complete balance of the budget can be obtained. I am, however, submitting to the congress a budget for the fiscal year 1936 which balances except for expenditures to give work to the unemployed. If this budget receives the approval of the congress, the country will henceforth have the assurance that, with the single exception of this item, every current expenditure of whatever nature will be fully covered by estimates of current receipts. Such deficit as occurs will be due solely to the cause, and it may be expected to decline as rapidly as possible in industry is able to re-employ those who now are without work.

Resume of Financial Plan.

A resume of the financial plan which the general budget summary shows for 1936, as compared with 1934 and 1935, is presented below: (In millions of dollars.)

1934 1935 1936

I. Regular:

1. Receipts 2,763 3,123 3,422

2. Expenditures:

(1) Operation and maintenance of regular departments and establishments 1,086 1,235 1,622

(2) Veterans' pensions and benefits 556 60 740

(3) Interest on national debt 767 835 875

(4) Tax refunds (exclusive of processing taxes) 63 68 65

II. Regular expenditures:

1. Agricultural adjustment administration:

Processing taxes 353 589 570

Expenditures (including refunds of processing taxes) 290 788 472

Excess of expenditures over taxes -63 x199 -98

2. Other recovery and relief:

Expenditures 3,093 4,472 4,110

III. Recovery and relief expenditures:

1. Agricultural adjustment administration:

Processing taxes 353 589 570

Expenditures (including refunds of processing taxes) 290 788 472

Excess of expenditures over taxes -63 x199 -98

2. Other recovery and relief:

Expenditures 3,093 4,472 4,110

IV. Recovery and relief expenditures:

1. Agricultural adjustment administration:

Processing taxes 353 589 570

Expenditures (including refunds of processing taxes) 290 788 472

Excess of expenditures over taxes -63 x199 -98

2. Other recovery and relief:

Expenditures 3,093 4,472 4,110

V. Recovery and relief expenditures:

1. Agricultural adjustment administration:

Processing taxes 353 589 570

Expenditures (including refunds of processing taxes) 290 788 472

Excess of expenditures over taxes -63 x199 -98

VI. Recovery and relief expenditures:

1. Agricultural adjustment administration:

Processing taxes 353 589 570

Expenditures (including refunds of processing taxes) 290 788 472

Excess of expenditures over taxes -63 x199 -98

VII. Recovery and relief expenditures:

1. Agricultural adjustment administration:

Processing taxes 353 589 570

Expenditures (including refunds of processing taxes) 290 788 472

Excess of expenditures over taxes -63 x199 -98

VIII. Recovery and relief expenditures:

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FATHER KIDNAPED AND SLAIN BABY WAS AN ALL-DAY WITNESS

SAYS BELIEVED HAUPTMANN
WAS KIDNAPER; ALSO RE-
COGNIZED HIM BY VOICE

By WILLIAM A. KINNEY
(Copyright, 1935, by Associated Press.)

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 4. (AP)—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh from the witness stand today accused Bruno Richard Hauptmann of kidnaping his infant son nearly three years ago.

Defense Counsel Edward J. Reilly asked the famous flier directly if he believed Hauptmann was guilty.

Lindbergh said:

"Yes, I do."

The flier's opinion followed earlier identification by him of Hauptmann's voice as that of the man who said "Hey, Doctor" in a Bronx cemetery and collected \$50,000 ransom for a baby already dead.

Lindbergh's opinion that Hauptmann kidnaped the child followed a legal argument over his right to express an opinion about the conviction of John Hughe Curtis of Norfolk, Va., for obstruction of justice.

The state contended that if Lindbergh gave his opinion of him, he must also be allowed to give his opinion of the present moment. The court agreed.

"Colonel, I will ask you, as suggested by the court and I assume that your answer will be that the defendant, you believe, is guilty of the kidnaping, is that correct?"

"Shall I answer?" Lindbergh asked the court.

"Yes," said Justice Thomas W. Trenchard.

"I do," said Lindbergh.

**Story of Third Day
Of Hauptmann Trial**

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 4. (AP)—The third day of Bruno Richard Hauptmann's trial for life began at 10:01 a. m. today, with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh returning to the witness stand to continue his direct testimony.

The jury was in court early and posed for innumerable photographs.

The opposing legal staffs also were on hand before Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard appeared on the bench. There were frequent conferences at defense and prosecution tables.

The ransom notes in transparent cellophane envelopes received much attention by the state attorney.

The buzz of conversation died down as Judge Trenchard mounted the bench and the jury roll was called.

Then Hauptmann looking paler and more deep eyed than usual was brought into court with his state trooper and deputy sheriff guards. He did not pause to talk to his counsel as he did yesterday.

Lindbergh, who was on the stand at adjournment yesterday, entered court four minutes after Justice Trenchard.

He wore the same gray suit as yesterday, a blue shirt and blue and white striped tie.

He was accompanied by Col. H. Norman Schwartzkopf, head of the Jersey State police.

No Pictures In Court

Judge Trenchard issued stern warning to photographers that no pictures be taken in court.

Judge Trenchard opened the trial with, "If the counsel are ready, Col. Lindbergh you may take the stand."

The aviator then took long strides to the stand. He crossed his legs, threw one arm over the back of his chair, and smiled slightly.

Hauptmann fixed his pale blue eyes on the flying Colonel as the testimony progressed. Lindbergh looked straight at Attorney General David T. Wilentz, who questioned him.

Wilentz asked:

"Now Colonel, you were telling us about the second note you received and getting away from that moment and returning to the home again said you went into the room. I think on two occasions, after which or between which, you went out with your rifle. Now will you tell us about the condition of the room with reference to whether or not there were any footprints of any kind at all in the room."

Prints on Suitcase

"There were prints on the suitcase or on top of the suitcase which was under the window on the Southeast side of the nursery. There was also at least one print on the floor beneath that window and inside of the suitcase which was on a small check and there was so according to my best recollection a print on the window sill itself."

The name of Dr. John F. Condon, the "Jaffee" of the ransom negotiations was mentioned in testimony for the first time when Wilentz produced additional ransom notes.

Eventually did you meet Dr. Condon?"

"Yes," said the father of the slain child, "it was the evening of March 8 or early in the morning of March 10. And through him did you receive these notes?"

"Yes, Dr. Condon brought these with him to our home in Hopewell that evening," he said.

Wilentz then offered three more ransom notes and their envelope as evidence. They were accepted.

Notes Offered as Evidence

Wilentz then took the ransom notes, passed them to Defense Counsel Reilly for brief scrutiny, and offered them as evidence.

"Did you authorize Dr. Condon to conduct ransom negotiations?"

"Yes, I did," Lindbergh answered.

One by one Wilentz presented the notes of that futile ransom correspondence. Lindbergh examined them all carefully, even reading one or two of the letters to make positive identification.

"Yes, that is one of the notes,"

was his invariable reply. "This was shown to me shortly before the payment of the money in the cemetery," he said crisply in identifying one of the last letters the kidnaper sent to Jasfield.

Wilentz showed Lindbergh a faded scrap of paper, a section of a rotogravure section.

"That," said Lindbergh, "is part of a wrapping paper I saw at Dr. Condon's home. In it was wrapped the sleeping suit."

Wilentz showed the Colonel a baby sleeping suit next.

"Wasn't this wrapped in that paper?" he demanded.

Identified. **Sleeping Garment**.

The Colonel looked at the small suit long and quizzically. After he had answered yes, that is right, he continued to gaze at the garment in which his son slept his last sleep.

Hauptmann stared intently at Lindbergh as the suit was placed on exhibit. He blinked.

Finally Lindbergh came to the final note, which immediately preceded the ransom payment.

"It was in Dr. Condon's home in the Bronx. It was April 2, 1932," he related, describing the arrival of that last note.

"I saw Dr. Condon walk to the table and from beneath it he got a note," Lindbergh related.

He said he did not see Dr. Condon get the note.

"As a result of that note did you and Dr. Condon then depart in an auto?"

"Yes, we did."

"Who was driving?"

"No," said the colonel.

Then Reilly electrified the courtroom by inquiring:

Lindbergh Kidnap Object.

"In the course of the investigation, colonel have you ever heard it said you were the one to be kidnapped?"

Wilentz jumped to his feet.

"Just a minute," he said, and made an objection to the question as irrelevant.

Justice Trenchard sustained the objection and the question was unanswered.

"Did you ever have any indication that your wires were being tapped?"

"No."

"Were any fingerprints ever found around the casement window?"

"No, that's my information."

Window Not Locked.

"Who first approached the window after the baby was kidnapped?"

"Why, I did."

"Was it locked?"

"No, no one ever locked it."

Reilly then directed the witness to recall the story of the noise he and Mrs. Lindbergh heard after having dinner.

He asked him if it might be the sound of a book falling.

"No," said the witness. "It had the sound of wood on wood."

He went on to explain that by wood and wood he meant several pieces of wood, like a crate top from the nursery.

"It didn't come from that direction," said Reilly, referring to the nursery.

"It didn't seem to come from any direction," Lindbergh said.

"You only heard one sound?"

"You couldn't call it one sound, I heard it only once," the flier said, correcting the defense counsel.

He said he subsequently investigated in the kitchen and found nothing had crashed there.

Relly Changes Attitude.

Reilly suddenly developed a sympathetic turn.

"The little fellow had a cold, and you rubbed his tiny chest with ointment and put him to bed?"

"Yes."

"You petted him when he cried or whined a little?"

Reilly then directed Lindbergh to review his testimony on how the kidnapping was discovered.

"Now, there were other servants who had access to your estate, servants from the Morrow house?"

"At the moment I don't recall, they may have been there."

Morrow Chauffeur.

Reilly referred to the Morrow house, and asked "Did they have a chauffeur named Ellis?"

"Yes," said Lindbergh. He added, "Ellison was still employed at Dr. Condon's."

"Do you know where he was before the Morrow home?"

"Between 10 p. m. March 1, 1932, and 3 a. m. March 2."

"Do you know he drove from the Morrow estate with an unknown person to the Hopewell home?"

"I'll answer your honor," Lindbergh interrupted.

Judge Trenchard nodded.

"I am not," the flier asserted in a low firm voice.

Reilly promptly launched into a severe interrogation of the colonel with regard to the character of his household help.

"Colonel, are you armed?"

Wilentz leaped to his feet in vigorous objection.

"Object, your honor," the prosecutor shouted.

"I'll answer your honor," Lindbergh interrupted.

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"At the moment I don't recall, they may have been there."

Morrow Chauffeur.

Reilly referred to the Morrow house, and asked "Did they have a chauffeur named Ellis?"

"Yes," said Lindbergh. He added, "Ellison was still employed at Dr. Condon's."

"Do you know where he was before the Morrow home?"

"Between 10 p. m. March 1, 1932, and 3 a. m. March 2."

"Do you know he drove from the Morrow estate with an unknown person to the Hopewell home?"

"I'll answer your honor," Lindbergh interrupted.

Judge Trenchard nodded.

"I am not," the flier asserted in a low firm voice.

Reilly then directed Lindbergh to review his testimony on how the kidnapping was discovered.

"Now, there were other servants who had access to your estate, servants from the Morrow house?"

"At the moment I don't recall, they may have been there."

Describes Movements.

Reilly then had Lindbergh describe how he arrived home the night about 8 o'clock and went upstairs to wash before look-

ing into the nursery where the little baby was asleep.

"Did you see Betty Gow when you went upstairs to the washroom a little after eight?"

"No."

"Then you went downstairs to dinner?"

"Yes."

"Did you sit in the dining room facing the doorway?"

"No."

"So the way you sat in the dining room, you could not see the state's able as he cross-examination was resumed."

Samuel J. Foley, Bronx county district attorney, was seated at the table.

Before Lindbergh took the stand, C. Lloyd Fisher, defense attorney, asked that when court adjourned today it be until Monday morning.

Lindbergh pleaded that he had been attending the court sessions this week although he was physically ill and hoped to recuperate over a long weekend.

Attorney General Lindbergh announced the state had no objections.

Identified Sleeping Garment.

TEXT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS ON CHANGES PLANNED IN RELIEF

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—(P)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to congress today follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the senate and of the house of representatives:

The constitution wisely provides that the Chief Executive shall report to the congress on the state of the Union, for through you, the chosen legislative representatives, our citizens everywhere may fairly judge the progress of our government.

I am confident that today, in the light of the events of the past two years, you do not consider it merely a trite phrase when I tell you that I am truly glad to greet you and that I look forward to common counsel, to useful co-operation, and to genuine friendships between us.

Undertaken New Order.

We have undertaken a new order of things: Yet we progress towards it under the framework and in the spirit and intent of the American constitution. We have proceeded throughout the nation a measurable distance on the road towards this new order.

Materially, I can report to you substantial benefits to our agricultural population, increased industrial activity, and profits to our merchants. Of equal moment, there is a restoration of that spirit of confidence and faith which marks the American character. Let him who, for speculative profit or partisan purpose, without just warrant would seek to disturb or dispel this assurance, take heed before he assumed responsibility for any act which slows our onward steps.

Changes Throughout World.

Throughout the world changes is the order of the day. In every nation economic problems, long in the making, have brought crises of many kinds for which the masters of old practice and theory were unprepared. In most nations social justice, no longer a distant ideal, has become a definite goal, and ancient governments are beginning to heed the call.

Thus, the American people do not stand alone in the world in their desire for change. We seek it through tested liberal traditions, through processes which retain all of the deep essentials of that republican form of representative government first given to a troubled world by the United States.

As the various parts in the program began in the extraordinary session of the 73rd congress shape themselves in practical administration, the unity of our program reveals itself to the nation. The outlines of the new economic order, rising from the disintegration of the old, are apparent. We test what we have done as our measures take root in the living texture of life. We see where we have built, where, and where we can still better.

Narrowly Conceived.

The attempt to make a distinction between recovery and reform is narrowly conceived effort to substitute the appearance of reality for reality itself. When a man is convalescing from illness wisdom dictates not only cure of the symptoms but also removal of their cause.

It is important to recognize that while we seek to outlaw specific abuses, the American objective of today has an infinitely deeper, finer and more lasting purpose than mere recession. Thinking people in almost every country in the world have come to realize certain fundamental difficulties with which civilization must reckon. Rapid changes—the machine age, the advent of universal and rapid communication and many other new factors have brought new problems. Succeeding generations have attempted to keep pace by reforming in piecemeal fashion this or that attendant abuse. As a result evils overlap and reform becomes confused and frustrated. We lose sight, from time to time, of our ultimate human objectives.

Population Suffering.

Let us for a moment, strip from our simple purpose, the confusion that results from a multiplicity of detail and from millions of written and spoken words.

We find our population suffering from old irregularities, little changed by past sporadic remedies. In spite of our efforts and in spite of our talk, we have not weeded out the over-privileged and we have not effectively lifted up the under-privileged.

Both of these manifestations of injustice have retarded happiness. No wise man has any intention of destroying what is known as the profit motive: Because by the profit motive we mean the right by work to earn a decent livelihood for ourselves and for our families.

Clear Mandate.

We have, however, a clear mandate from the people, that Americans must forswear that conception of the acquisition of wealth which through excessive profiteering and vulgar power over private affairs and to our misfortune, over public affairs as well. In building toward this end we do not destroy ambition nor do we seek to divide our wealth into equal shares on stated occasions. We continue to recognize the greater ability of some to earn more than others. But we do assert that the ambition of the individual to obtain for him and his a proper security, a reasonable leisure, and a decent living throughout life is an ambition to be preferred to the appetite for great wealth and great power.

I recall to your attention my messages to the congress last June in which I said:—"Among our objectives I place the security of the men, women and children of the nation first." That remains our first and continuing task; and in a very real sense every major legislative enactment of this congress should be a component part of it.

Three Great Divisions.

In defining immediate factors which enter into our quest, I have spoken to the congress and the people of three great divisions:

1. The security of livelihood through the better use of the national resources of the land in which we live.

2. The security against the ma-

days before the great depression, were cared for by local efforts—by states, by counties, by towns, by cities, by churches and by private welfare agencies.

Aid Local Agencies.

It is my thought that in the future they must be cared for as they were before. I stand ready through my own personal efforts, and through the public influence of the office that I hold, to help these local agencies to get the means necessary to assume this burden.

The security legislation which I shall propose to the congress will, I am confident, be of assistance to local effort in the care of this type of cases. Local responsibility can and will be resumed, for, after all, common sense tells us that the wealth necessary for this task existed and still exists in the local community, and the dictates of sound administration require that this responsibility be in the first instance a local one.

There are however, an additional three and one half million employable people who are on relief. With them the problem is different and the responsibility is different. This group was the victim of a nation-wide depression caused by conditions which were not local but national. The federal government is the only governmental agency with sufficient power and credit to meet this situation. We have assumed this task and we shall not shrink from it in the future. It is a duty dictated by every intelligent consideration of national policy to ask you to make it possible for the United States to give employment to all of these three and one half million people employable now on relief, pending their absorption in a rising tide of private employment.

United Work Plans.

It is my thought that with the exception of the normal public building operations of the government, all emergency public works shall be united in one that the the national government, by the national government, I shall send to you in a few days, definite recommendations based on these studies. These recommendations will cover the broad subjects of unemployment insurance and old age insurance, of benefits for children, for mothers, for the handicapped, for maternal care and for other aspects of dependency and illness where a beginning has not been made.

Better Homes.

The Third Factor—Better homes for our people—has also been the subject of experimentation and study. Here, too, the first practical steps can be made through the proposals which I shall suggest in relation to giving work to the unemployed.

Whatever we plan and whatever we do should be in the light of these three clear objectives of security. We can not afford to lose valuable time in haphazard public projects which can not find a place in the broad outlines of the major purposes. In that spirit I come to an immediate issue made for us by hard and inescapable circumstances—the task of putting people to work. In the spring of 1933 the issue of destination seemed to stand apart; today, in the light of experience and our new national policy, we find we can put people to work in ways which conform to, initiate and carry forward the broad principles of that policy.

Governing Principles.

(1) All work undertaken should be useful—not just for a day, or a year, but useful in the sense that it affords permanent improvement in living conditions or that it creates future new wealth for the nation.

(2) Compensation on emergency public projects should be in the form of direct payments which should be larger than the amount now received in relief date, but at the same time not so large as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private employment or the leaving of private employment to engage in government work.

(3) Projects should be undertaken on which a large percentage of direct labor can be used.

(4) Preference should be given to those projects which will be selfliquidating in the sense that there is a reasonable expectation that the government will get its money back at some future time.

(5) The projects undertaken should be selected and planned so as to compete as little as possible with private enterprises. This suggests that if it were not for the necessity of giving useful work to the unemployed now on relief that projects in most instances would not be now undertaken.

Projects Taper Off.

(6) The planning of projects would seek to assure work during the coming fiscal year to the individual now on relief, or until such time as private employment is available. In order to make adjustment to increasing private employment, work should be planned with a view to tapering it off in proportion to the speed with which the emergency workers are offered positions with private employers.

(7) Effort should be made to locate projects where they will serve the greatest unemployment needs as shown by present relief rolls, and the broad program of the national resources board should be freely used for guidance in selection. Our ultimate objective being the enrichment of human lives, the government has the primary duty to use its emergency expenditures as much as possible to serve those who cannot secure the advantages of private capital.

Ever since the adjournment of the 73rd congress, the administration has been studying from every angle the possibility and the practicability of new forms of employment. As a result of these studies we have arrived at certain very definite convictions as to the amount of money that will be necessary for the sort of public projects that have been described.

I shall submit these figures in my budget message and assure you now they will be within the sound credit of the government.

World Covers Wide Field.

This work will cover a wide field including clearance of slums, which for adequate reasons can not be undertaken by private capital; in rural housing of several kinds, where, again, private capital is unable to function; in rural electrification; on the reforestation of the great water-sheds of the nation; in an intensified program to prevent soil erosion and to reclaim blighted areas; in improving existing road systems and in constructing national highways designed to handle modern traffic; in the elimination of grade crossings; in the extension and enlargement of the successful work of the civilian conservation corps; in non-federal work, mostly selfliquidating and highly useful to local divisions of government, on many others which the nation needs and can not afford to neglect.

This is the method which I propose to you in order that we may better meet this present day problem of unemployment. Its greatest advantage is that it fits logically and usefully into the long range permanent policy of providing the three types of security which constitute as a whole an American plan for the American people.

Other Subjects Forecast.

I shall consult with you from time to time concerning other measures of national importance. Among the subjects that

are of immediate factors which enter into our quest, I have spoken to the congress and the people of three great divisions:

1. The security of livelihood through the better use of the national resources of the land in which we live.

2. The security against the ma-

Courthouse News

Warranty Deeds.

Mattie Bryant Kirby, et al, to W. H. Bryant, 156 acres of the John Beauchamp survey, \$1 and other considerations.

Vernett Gray, et al, to Jim S. Gray, 29.5 acres of the Forest Phifer survey, \$1 and other considerations.

Assignment.

Sunray Oil Company to American Supply Company, 40 acres of the W. H. Smith survey, \$1 and other considerations.

Marriage Licenses.

Alvin Hayes Faustett and Jane Elizabeth Hodge.

Constable's Office.

Two negroes are in jail in connection with the alleged theft of several chickens from other negroes. The arrests were made by the constable's department and complaints were filed before Judge M. Bryant.

One man was fined on a drunkenness charge by Judge W. T. McFadden Saturday morning. A complaint was filed Friday afternoon against a man for alleged swindling with a worthless check.

Two juveniles were transferred to the county officers by the city police in connection with the alleged destruction of property belonging to the Austin Bridge Company in North Corsicana recently when road machinery was damaged to the reported extent of \$150 to procure copper which was reported sold for 12 cents. Judge McFadden sent the youths, aged 13 and 16 years, back to jail and said officers would likely decide what action would be taken in the case during the day.

Ready to Meet Problem.

To this end we are ready to begin to meet this problem—inefficient care of population throughout our nation, in accordance with the means of population that are available.

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United Work Plans.

It is my thought that with the exception of the normal public building operations of the government, all emergency public works shall be united in one that the the national government, by the national government, I shall send to you in a few days, definite recommendations based on these studies. These recommendations will cover the broad subjects of unemployment insurance and old age insurance, of benefits for children, for mothers, for the handicapped, for maternal care and for other aspects of dependency and illness where a beginning has not been made.

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United Work Plans.

It is my thought that with the exception of the normal public building

HAUPTMANN

(Continued From Page One) probability that she had told "Red" Johnson that the Lindberghs planned not to return from Hopewell to Englewood on Monday, February 29, 1932, as they would have done if the baby had been well.

She also acknowledged to the defense a telephone call between herself and Johnson the fateful night of March 1. Johnson called her while the Lindberghs dined, and said in response to a message she had left at his home, "She wanted to tell him she could not keep a date."

She told as well of the telephone call to her from Mrs. Lindbergh by which she learned the family was not returning to Englewood because of the baby's cold.

She explained that Mrs. Lindbergh preferred to act as nurse to her own baby during the usual week-end trips to Hopewell. Miss Gow remained at the home of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, in Englewood.

The night of the kidnapping, however, she was in Hopewell, having been summoned by Mrs. Lindbergh.

During her testimony for the state the nurse related that when Colonel Lindbergh was apprised of the fact his baby was missing, he procured a rifle, ran into the nursery and cried,

"Anne, they've stolen our baby!"

Pointed to Home Plot.

The cross-examination was pointed to the plot announced previously by the defense, which is an attempt to show that the kidnapping was plotted in the Lindbergh home by others than the family members and carried out by two men.

"Red" Johnson was a sailor on a yacht owned by one of the Morgan partners. He was acquainted with Betty Gow and she acknowledged on the stand that she went to the movies with him.

He was questioned during the investigation of the kidnapping, but was released and deported for illegal entry into the country. Investigation of him at the time centered about the fact that a milk bottle had been found in a car which he drove to Bridgeport, Conn.

Edward J. Reilly, chief of the accused Hauptmann's defense staff, boomed questions at the little nurse, brought out the fact that she was the first person in the Morrow home to know the Lindberghs were not returning from Hopewell on Monday, February 29. It had previously been testified that Betty Gow did not usually accompany the fliers to Hopewell, Mrs. Lindbergh preferring the role of nursemaid herself on these occasions.

May Have Told Others.

"Did you tell any of the help she was not coming back?" Reilly asked.

"Probably I did," she replied.

"Now what members of the establishment did you tell that Mrs. Lindbergh was not returning with her?"

"I cannot recall now."

"Did you tell 'Red' Johnson?"

"I believe so."

"Why did you tell 'Red' Johnson Mrs. Lindbergh and the baby were not returning?"

"I cannot recall exactly telling them, but I probably would in conversation."

"Well, he didn't work on the estate, did he?"

"But I saw him that night, that evening."

"You saw him Monday evening?"

"Yes."

"Were you out with him Monday evening?"

"Yes."

"Where did you go with him?"

"I just don't recall; riding, I believe."

Very Fond of Baby.

"You were supposed to be very fond of the baby, weren't you?"

Reilly asked a bit later.

"I was very fond of the baby," she replied.

Then Reilly asked her why she didn't volunteer to go to hope well and care for the baby when she learned it had a cold. She replied that Mrs. Lindbergh didn't ask her.

"But you went out Monday night with Mr. Johnson?"

"I did."

"And you told Mr. Johnson that the Lindberghs were not coming back Monday night, is that correct?"

"I just don't recall if I told Mr. Johnson that."

"Did you tell anybody else?"

"I probably did."

"Why?"

"For no reason. In the house, I mean, I suppose it was a natural thing for anyone to ask me why the baby wasn't coming back and I would reply that he had a slight cold and that Mrs. Lindbergh was bringing him back."

"But told no tradespeople, did you?"

"No."

"And you told no outsiders?"

"No."

"And you told no strangers?"

"No."

Did Not Tell Hauptmann.

"And you did not tell this defendant, did you?"

"I did not."

Miss Gow was in the home of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, at Englewood, when she received the telephone call from Hopewell informing her the Lindberghs would not return that day.

Miss Gow would not agree with Reilly that only she and Ollie Whately, the late Lindbergh butler, and the latter's wife, knew about the call.

"There are other ways of knowing," she said.

"Other ways of knowing?"

"Well, the telephone comes into the house."

"You didn't suspect the telephone of being tapped, did you?"

"Oh, no, of course not."

Then she acknowledged that on the fateful night she conversed with Johnson over the telephone while the Lindberghs dined.

She said she had left a message at Johnson's home for him so she could tell him she could not be able to keep a date with him.

Monday's Story of

Hauptmann Trial

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—(P) Bruno Richard Hauptmann today began the second week of his fight for life as the Lindbergh kidnap-murder trial resumed at 10:08 a. m. (E. S. T.)

Justice Thomas W. Trenchard,

the kindly, paternal jurist who is presiding, kept up his practice of arriving in court well before any of the other trial figures.

The court room filled rapidly. The state's legal battery arrived a few minutes before court time.

The defense team was brought in. Miss Gow was very pale, almost ashen in appearance.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, slim and as boyish looking as ever in a grey suit, came in a minute later but did not glance at Hauptmann.

The defense staff of attorneys arrived almost simultaneously.

Mrs. Anna Hauptmann engaged her husband in conversation as the photographers' bulbs flashed.

Wears Same Costume.

Betty Gow was the same jaunty Scot with Scotch leather, the same brown fox fur cape and black suit.

The young Scot nurse had a very strong attachment for her murdered charge, friends of the Lindbergh family have previously revealed. It was a standing joke in the Lindbergh household that the little child could call "Gow" before it could speak its mother's name.

Miss Gow marched to the stand with short quick steps and seated herself. She smiled at Mrs. Elsie Whately, another Lindbergh servant who had been sitting with her.

She said under direct questioning by Attorney General Wiltz that her name is Bessie Mowat Gow and lived in Scotland.

"Where were you employed on March 1, 1932? (the day of the kidnapping)" Wiltz asked.

"At the Lindbergh home in Hopewell."

Day of Kidnapping.

Wiltz quickly brought the question to the day of the kidnapping, March 1, 1932.

The nursemaid related how she arrived at the Sourland estate at 12:20 p. m. that day.

She recounted the events of the afternoon. She spoke of the baby. "His cold seemed to be much better," she recalled. "We played up there in the nursery."

She said that at 4 o'clock on the baby's last day, she was playing with the baby in the nursery. "Then Mrs. Lindbergh came home."

"Then what?"

"Well, I served her tea."

She described how she had sewn a little shirt for the baby, with flannel material from the nursery, and thread obtained from Mrs. Ollie Whately, wife of the butler.

"That is the piece of the cloth you put next to the baby's skin?"

Wiltz asked, showing her a piece of the material from which the shirt was cut.

Identifies Baby's Shirt.

Then out came the discolored little shirt which was found on the mutilated little body.

As Wiltz showed it to her, she stiffened in her chair. He asked her to identify it.

"This is the exact little shirt," she began and then stopped to swallow. "I made for the baby."

"And then, sometime later Elsie Whately and I had tea."

"What did you do then?" Wiltz asked.

"At 5:45, while Elsie and I were having tea he ran into the room."

"We left him in the tea room one minute before he had his supper."

"We undressed him and gave him some physic."

"He didn't like that?"

"No. It slipped on his lap."

"Yes?" Wiltz encouraged.

"I wanted to see a little sleeping suit, so I got some thread from Mrs. Whately. Blue thread."

Wiltz asked her a faded piece of cloth, fleecy, woolen, white and warm.

"Do you recognize this?"

"Yes, it is a piece of the shirt. I meant to sew that in." She said that was another woolen over-shirt worn by the baby.

Wiltz showed her a faded piece of cloth, almost brown with dirt.

"Yes, it's his shirt," she said.

She showed her another piece of cloth, fleecy, woolen, white and warm.

"Do you recognize this?"

"Yes, it is a piece of the shirt. I meant to sew that in." She said that was another woolen over-shirt worn by the baby.

Wiltz showed her the thumbguard?

"Yes."

Wiltz and she described how she put it on the baby that night.

"Is this the knot that was tied that night?" inquired Wiltz.

Wiltz asked her a faded piece of cloth, almost brown with dirt.

Wiltz objected, and this line of questioning ceased.

She said she had communicated with no Detroit young men since leaving there.

Objection Voiced Again.

Did you ever apply for work through Hackensack Employment Agency?

"Yes."

Q. And you were unable to supply references?

Here Wiltz objected, and Reilly rephrased his question.

Q. You did not give any references when you looked for a job?

A. No.

Q. How did you secure your position with the Lindberghs?

A. Through the recommendation of a maid named Mary Beatrice in the Morrow home.

All windows and shutters were secured except the shutters of the kidnap window in the southeast corner of the nursery.

"This one we couldn't quite close. It was warped. We closed it as best we could," she said, explaining that the shutters were closed but not locked. The window was closed, but not locked, and the shutters were only swaying.

Before she left the nursery at 8 p. m., the nurse said she tucked the child in.

Asked to detail further her movements of the evening, Miss Gow continued:

"He's name was Henry Johnson. Mrs. Whately and I took dinner in the kitchen. When Col. Lindbergh came in he spoke to us."

"Where was Whately?" Wiltz asked his witness.

"Mr. Whately, the butler, was in the pantry, I believe."

Asked to detail further her movements of the evening, Miss Gow continued:

"As I recall, I did."

"Later," the nursemaid continued, "I received a telephone call from a friend."

"I looked at my watch, it was 2 minutes of 10, I said, 'I must go to the baby,' to Mrs. Whately."

She told how she reached the nursery.

"I found things exactly—I did not put my light on. I opened the door for the light from the hall. I crossed the nursery and closed the window—the French windows. I plugged in the electric heater to take the chill off the room."

"I then crossed over to the crib. I didn't turn the light on."

"Because you might awaken him?"

Baby Missing.

"Yes, that's right, then I felt all over the bed. He wasn't there."

The girl's voice broke. Wiltz waited until she could resume.

Miss Gow said she decided to come here when I knew I'd get that amount."

She said under Reilly's questioning that she had not worked

the kidnap night.

Brings Violet Sharp In.

To Wiltz's objections Reilly insisted.

Wiltz objected to "services."

To Wiltz's objections Reilly insisted.

Wiltz asked him to "object to."

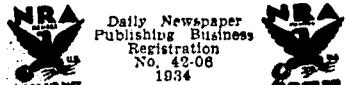
Wiltz asked him to "object to."

Wiltz asked him to "object to."

Corsicana Light.

JUST FOLKS

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PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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CORSICANA, TEX., JAN. 8, 1935.

PIPE DREAMS

Huey Long says he is going to push through congress his plan to give everyone in the United States \$5,000 free of debt, and that President Roosevelt "will come around to it."

With a population of 125,000,000, this would mean a redistribution of wealth amounting to only \$625,000,000. In 1922 the census bureau estimated the total wealth of the United States as \$320,804,000,000. It may have increased since then but scarcely to 625 billion, the amount Senator Long requires.

Therefore it behoves us all to be up and doing, so that we may each of us be assured of a full \$5,000 when the divvy takes place. Otherwise we may have to be satisfied with a mere \$3,000.

President Roosevelt may also come around at the same time to the Townsend plan which will give everyone over 60 years of age \$200 a month to spend. The two plans ought to be combined. It would not be hard to accomplish. Let Mr. Townsend raise the ante to \$400 a month, and pay everybody over the age of one day. That would be nearly \$5,000 a year for everyone.

The halcyon age is coming when no one will have to work, when everyone will live on the bounty of Uncle Sam, and food, raiment and automobiles will spring up spontaneously and deliver themselves, by order of Kingfish Long and Mr. Townsend.

ANOTHER RAT CAUGHT.

It was good news again, at the close of the year, that "Baby Face" Nelson's partner in crime, Paul Chase, had been captured in northern California. He was with Nelson at Barrington, Ill., when Samuel Cowley and Herman Hollis, federal soldiers in this war against crime, were riddled with bullets. Nelson died in that battle. Now the prospect is that Chase will die with a noose around his neck.

Many Americans would be easier in their minds if more of these enemies of society, whom a relentless Department of Justice has been picking off one after another in the past year, were to die by "due process of law," instead of being shot at sight. It must be admitted, though, that the federal officers have used excellent judgment in picking their victims. In none of these cases of informal execution has there been any question about the righteousness of the act.

With every such death of a murderous gangster, the nation breathes easier and gangdom grows less attractive to adventurous youth. Moreover, the arrest of Chase without firing a shot suggests the desire of the Department of Justice to observe strict legal formality whenever it is possible to do so.

If any European nation really craves a war, we'd rather see it fought in Africa than in Europe, and preferably in the middle of the Sahara Desert.

Inasmuch as it's a boy, it won't make much difference whether Clara's child inherits the Bow legs.

Nature isn't so smart. She gives us brains to think with and then gives us prejudices to stop it.

DUTY OF SOCIETY.

INFORMATION BEING
Sought CONCERNING
EMERGENCY LOANSNO INFORMATION AVAIL-
ABLE CONCERNING CROP
LOANS AT THIS TIMELINDBERGH FEELS
HAUPTMANN GUILTY
BUT WANTS BE FAIRFATHER OF KIDNAPED AND
SLAIN BABY WANTS ONLY
TRUTH AT TRIAL

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—(P)—The

New York Times today in a
special dispatch from Flemington N. J., said that the desire to be
scrupulously fair, which impressed
observers during Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's testimony last
week, was the result of a definite
attitude of the Colonel toward the case against Bruno

Richard Hauptmann.

"It was noted," the Times said,
"that Attorney General Wilentz
very rarely interspersed objections
even when it seemed that the defense counsel, Edward J. Reilly, was slipping from cross-
examination into direct examination.""This policy on the part of the
prosecution was in strict accord
with the Colonel's own wishes, in
that he should lend a doubtful
conviction of the defendant's
guilt, and regardless of whether
the facts were brought out by the
defense or the prosecution. He
looked upon his cross-examination
as an opportunity to bring out the
truth just as he did on his direct
testimony.""Although he clearly believes
Bruno Richard Hauptmann to be
the kidnaper, as he testified during
his examination by Mr. Wilentz
and again in cross-examination,
he feels for that very reason
that the defendant should have
every facility of a court of
justice to establish his guilt or
innocence.""While the colonel has refused
at all times to discuss the case
publicly, except in court, it is
known that he considers it most
essential that Hauptmann should
have the benefit of able counsel
for that reason he was particularly
interested in the defense
lawyers and their tactics."Goings and Comings
Of Fairfield Folk
And Their Visitors

FAIRFIELD, Jan. 5.—(Spl.)—

Mark Short and family are

spending a few days with the

family of J. H. Dugay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lott are vis-
iting Mrs. Lott's parents, A. Ben-
jamin.Clarence Speed returned Sun-
day from a visit to his old home

in Mississippi.

The little daughter of Mr. and

Mrs. Homer McAdams is report-
ed in much better.

Herman Middleton who has

been employed here by the Ford

Motor Co. several years as book-
keeper, left Wednesday for Den-
ton, where he has a position with the Ford agency of that city.Mrs. Joe Johnson of Houston,
and Miss Alice Kate Davies of

Dallas spent the holidays here

with Mrs. Berta Davies.

A. J. Brown has been quite

ill several days.

Joe Holler has had some change

made in the front of his building

and has re-entered the cafe busi-
ness.

The little child of Mr. and

Mrs. Hunter Bonner is improving fol-
lowing an operation in Corleona.

Little Reggle Newell has returned

from Corsicana where she has

been visiting her grandparents,

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Kennedy.

Miss Ora Bess Cole left Sat-
urday for Lamesa to visit her

mother, Mrs. Lois Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Talley and

children of Houston spent part of

the week in the Hood Oran-

P. O. French was in Conroe

and Houston Wednesday.

Mrs. E. N. Garrett and daughter

of Probate are guests of

Mrs. Alice Cheavers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Day, Mr.

and Mrs. Everett of Houston,

Mrs. Hugh Mainord and son

Hugh Jr. of Dallas have returned

home after a several days visit

with relatives here.

T. H. Baldree and daughter,

Oletha of Shanks, visited Mr. and

Mrs. J. W. Baldree Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Thornton have

moved to their new cottage in

south part of town.

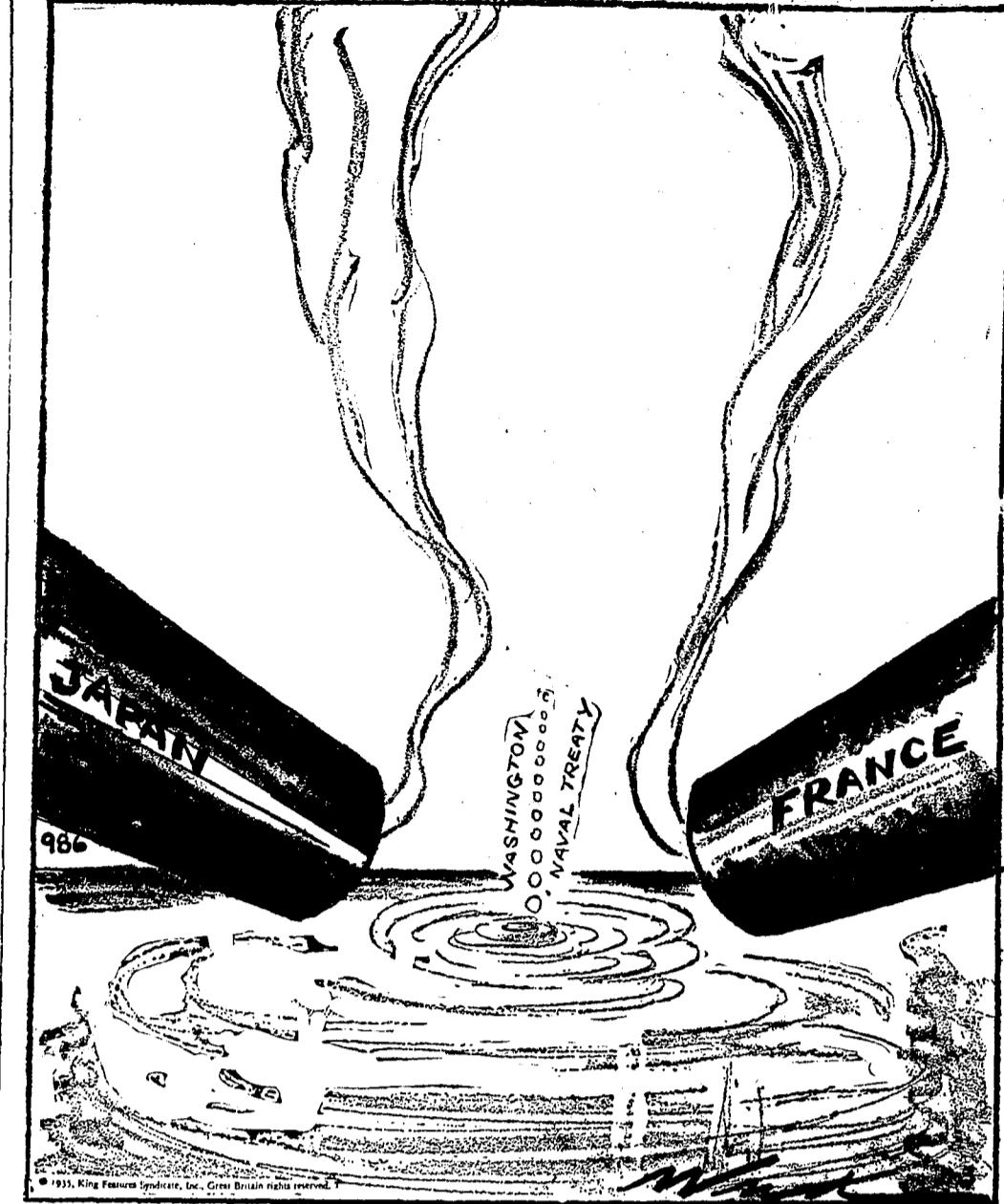
PHOTOGRAPH BY W. B. CARROWEY

Dr. A. J. Johnston of Kerens

was in Corsicana Saturday.

ANOTHER MAJOR SEA DISASTER

By Clive Weed

BETTY GOW STAR
WITNESS MONDAY
SESSION OF TRIALCHIEF OF DEFENSE PROM-
ISES DISCLOSE HIS EVI-
DENCE SOONBy WILLIAM A. KINNEY
Correspondent for Associated Press
LEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 8
(P)—Miss Betty Gow, star witness
in the state's case against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, was called today to tell her story of the Lindbergh kidnapping.

The olive-skinned Scotch nurse, who volunteered to recount details of the night of the abduction, details which unnerved her when Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh testified, also faced a scathing cross fire from the defense.

States' attorneys, however, said she was an "important witness" and that they were sure she would prove competent under the most vigorous cross-examination.

A second major state witness, Dr. John F. Condon, in seclusion at Trenton, will appear Wednesday and the state expects him to identify Hauptmann as the "John" who took the \$50,000 Lindbergh ransom from his home.

Reilly Makes Promise.

The burly chief of defense, Edward J. Reilly, promised to offer his version of the Lindbergh kidnapping and slaying, announcing he would name "probably Thursday" the band of two men and two women he contends committed the crime.

Dismissing this as a "bedtime story," Attorney General David T. Wilentz said:

"The department of justice, the internal revenue department and the New York and New Jersey police who have been working on this case since March 1, 1932, have solved this case with the arrest of Hauptmann."

The Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, already beset by the loss of their first-born and the strain of the trial, received new letters threatening harm to them and their second son, Jon.

Anthony M. Hauck Jr., Hunterdon county prosecutor, disclosed that both he and the Lindberghs have received threatening messages since the start of the trial. He said he had received one letter from Utica, N. Y., threatening his life if Hauptmann is convicted, but discounted the seriousness of such communications.

Guardians Are Stationed.

Guards have been stationed at the Englewood home of Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, to protect Jon Lindbergh, and Col. Lindbergh has been carrying a pistol for five years, since he began receiving threats.

The London Daily Express said in an interview with Miss Gow's mother, Mrs. Taylor, in Glasgow, that the Lindbergh nurse also has received many letters threatening her life.

Hauptmann rested in his cell after the week end recess, faced the second week of his trial for life, calm and refreshed.

The old Hunterdon county court, populated yesterday by a horde of sightseers, who sat in the seat where Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh testified, where the attorneys sat, even where Hauptmann sat, bore a new sign today—"Line forms here."

The headline attractions of this crucial week of the trial caused Sheriff John H. Curtiss, according to word received, to make special services will be held at Okmulgee, Okla., Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Miss McNabb has been at the bedside of her father since Dec. 23, the day following an operation which he underwent in the Fort Smith hospital.

John Christian was in Corsicana Saturday from Powell.

Floyd Graves was in Corsicana Saturday from Kerens.

G. M. Chapman was in Corsicana Saturday from Kerens.

Long - Used Laxative.

To be bought and used as needed for many, many years, speaks well for the reliability of Thedford's Black-Draught, purely vegetable family laxative. Mr. C. E. Ratliff writes from Hinton, W. Va.: "My wife and I have used Thedford's Black-Draught thirty-five years for constipation, tired feeling and headache. I use it when I feel my system needs cleansing. After all these years, I haven't found anything better than Black-Draught."

Sold 25-cent packages.

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

"CHILDREN LIKE THE SYRUP"

SALE OF ILLICIT
LIQUOR AT RECORD
SENATORS REPORTCRIME PROBERS CRITICIZE
ATTITUDE FEDERAL GOV-
ERNMENT IN TEXAS

AUSTIN, Jan. 5.—(P)—Sale of

illicit liquor in Texas has reached
a new high; officers in many casesare openly operating saloons and
flaunting state laws and prohibi-tion is so unpopular that of-
ficers and the public refuse to
enforce it, the senate crime in-
vestigating committee reported.It is undisputed that there is
more whiskey sold illegally in

Texas than ever has been."

The report stated: "This shows
conclusively that the liquor laws
are unpopular with the public and
that the officers and the people
refuse to enforce them."In a great number of places of
officers have an interest in the li-
quor business and in some cases
openly operate saloons, the in-
vestigators reported."There is in connection with the
the saloons all kinds of gambling
devices and girls as young as 16
years of age dispense hard li-
quor. The saloons are operating
24 hours a day and every day in
the week. They are visited by
women and minors and many of
them are frequented by question-
able characters."The attitude of the federal
government toward state prohibi-

tion was criticized.

"Since the repeal of the eight-
teenth amendment, the federal
government has shown no interest
in enforcing or in assisting the
state officers to enforce prohibi-

tion laws of Texas, except to

collect a \$1,000 excise tax, which
is a license by the federal
government to violate the prohibi-

tion laws in Texas," the re-

port said.

News of County Home
Demonstration ClubsHome Demonstration Council
The Navarro County Home De-
monstration Council held the firstmeeting of the year at Carnegie
Library January 5th, at 2 o'clock.
Mrs. Willis, the new chairman,
presided. Mrs. Grimes, secretary,
called the roll, with fourteen clubsrepresented, consisting of nearly
thirty-five members present. All
members for 1934 reported favor-ably, and said reports were put in
Mrs. McNaught's care for filing.
Year books for 1934 were received
and distributed among members pres-

CONGRESSMAN WANTS RELATIONS BROKEN WITH MEXICO CITY

ALSO WOULD RETIRE AMBASSADOR DANIELS FOR NOT RULING MEXICANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(P)—The controversy over religion and education in Mexico registered a new reverberation here today with Rep. Higgins (D-Mass.) asserting he would offer congress a resolution demanding that the United States withdraw recognition from Mexico and remove Ambassador Josephus Daniels from the diplomatic corps.

Previously, Rep. Higgins had written President Roosevelt asking that a protest be sent to Mexico against the closing of Catholic schools and the expulsion of priests.

Ambassador Daniels, the legislator contended today, should be removed because "he was cognizant of what was happening yet made no protest."

Replying to the letter, Secretary of State Hull said:

"Notwithstanding the well settled policies and views respecting religious worship and practices that obtain in this country, I know you understand that other nations are recognized as being entitled to regulate for themselves their internal religious conditions in such manner as they may deem proper and that, accordingly, it is not within the province of this government to intervene in the situation in Mexico to which you refer."

The procedure you suggest would be tantamount to an effort to determine the course to be taken by another nation and would almost, certainly, provoke such resentment as to defeat the purpose which you wish to achieve."

SCARBOROUGH

(Continued From Page One) procuring of a large amount of paving in Corsicana and the construction of a modern sanitary system and Lake Halbert, city reservoir.

Judge Scarborough had been elected to the high office of district judge four times by the citizens of Navarro county. His decisions in important cases have been upheld by the higher courts in questions that had not been previously determined. He is generally credited with the determining of the law in the compensation cases placed on the statute books of Texas. A short time after the law was passed, many cases were tried here incident to injuries sustained by employees in the Corsicana-Powell oil field.

Was A Fair Judge.

His decisions and rulings were fearless, concise, quick and fair, as his conduct of criminal trials was such that when a case had been concluded, it was the general rule and not the exception that the defendant thanked the judge and told him that he had receive a fair trial.

A number of persons who had been sentenced to the penitentiary of Texas by Judge Scarborough were present at his funeral rites Sunday afternoon and from their demeanor, showed they regarded the dead lost a real friend.

Rev. E. T. Miller, pastor of the First Baptist church, opened the rites with a prayer and the reading of the scriptures.

W. R. Howell, local attorney and close personal friend of the deceased, delivered an eulogy to his departed friend.

A Personal Loss.

In the beginning of his eulogy to the departed jurist, Mr. Howell spoke of his sense of personal loss of a true friend, which made it difficult to speak, but pointed out that Judge Scarborough's life had been lived here among his friends and acquaintances, and the silent tribute to his memory by the large number of friends at the interment showed more enduring tribute than mere words.

Judge Scarborough was a self-made man, working his way through school, Mr. Howell said, and then recalled his rise from a humble boy born and reared in the country, his determination to make a success in life and his efforts and achievements in working his way through school. He referred to the fact that the deceased judge was a native of Navarro county and had lived his entire life in Navarro county.

After referring to the native ability and the fairness and integrity of Judge Scarborough, Mr. Howell spoke of the high esteem, regard and confidence held toward him by lawyers of the entire country. "He was a brilliant lawyer, a natural judge," the speaker said, "and his rugged integrity and strength of conviction were never questioned."

Had Many Friends.

The speaker pointed out that the secret of Judge Scarborough's success was his capacity of making and holding friendships, his common background—his ability to understand and meet the common man or rub elbows with the highest in a y circle.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Howell said that his departed friend's last hours were blanketed with the mercy of unconsciousness and his body is blanketed with flowers of friendship.

Surviving are his widow, son, Hawkins Scarborough, Jr., a daughter, Ann Scarborough, three sisters, Mrs. E. W. Hightower, Mrs. Eli Briggs and Mrs. F. Morgan, all of Corsicana, and other relatives.

Pallbearers.

Pallbearers were J. M. Tullis, John S. Murchison, Edward M. Polk, Sr., F. D. Fleming, J. N. Edens, Sr., Doyle Peacock, E. W. George, Beauford H. Jester, Paul Moore, John Sharp, supreme court justice, Austin; and J. N. Edens, Jr.

Honorary pallbearers were members of the Navarro County Bar Association.

Despite the inclement weather, large numbers of friends from all sections of Navarro and surrounding counties were noted.

The funeral was directed by the Gutherland-McCannion Funeral Home.

The funeral procession from the home to the cemetery was given an escort of State Highway patrolmen.

Among the out-of-town visitors here for the rites were Judge Adam Cone, Palestine; Mr. and

LINDY BABY CLOTHES IN COURT



Courthouse News

District Court.

The following have been summoned as petit jurors for the second week of the January term of the Thirteenth judicial district court for the week beginning Monday, Jan. 14:

D. Johnson, Barry J. O'Varnell, Barry; Brink Barnett, Kerens; Eben R. Miller, Kerens; Jack Hagar, Corsicana; A. M. Russell, Berry; D. L. Orr, Kerens; Walter Sanders, Frost; Lomie Harrison, Frost; Joe Palmer, Corsicana; W. H. Mays, Powell; Tom Stevenson, Frost; John Christian, Evans; A. A. Chambathai, Frost; William Read, Kerens; W. L. Pierce, Corsicana; Francis A. Henderson, Frost; Joe Saals, Corsicana; Jim J. Slay, Frost; John Kiser, Kerens; A. J. Crocker, Blooming Grove; W. C. Wasson, Kerens; Ab Jordan, Blooming Grove; Everett Kellum, Corsicana; J. A. Iman, Kerens; Chap Albritton, Powell; Joe Scroggins, Corsicana; J. J. Maloy, Kerens; Josie Rascas, Corsicana; Fritz Kenneth Powell, DeSoto; Sparks, Corsicana; M. G. Dawson, Blooming Grove; R. L. Jones, Powell; Jack E. Berry, Dawson; J. E. Davis, Dawson; Clarence Henderson, Kerens 2.

Sheriff's Office.

Henry Lee Quincy, negro ambulance driver, is in serious condition in the P. and S. Hospital as a result of knife wounds and Rudolph Gatzert, negro, is in the county jail as a result of a cutting scrape in East Corsicana Sunday night. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriffs Jack Floyd and J. M. Westbrook. It was reported the victim was stabbed 11 times and it took 35 stitches to close the wounds.

Two were arrested in the Angus community and lodged in the county jail Sunday by Sheriff Rufus Peacock and Deputy Sheriff Floyd, on charges of drunkenness. The two men were reportedly in Corsicana Saturday night by Deputy Sheriffs Floyd and Westbrook. Complaints were scheduled to be filed Monday.

Sheriff's Deed.

Rufus Peacock, sheriff of Navarro county, for E. O. Zeanon et al, to Richard Mays, lots 5, 6 and 7, block 8; lots 1 and 2, block 16; lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 15; lots 2, 3 and 4, block 15, John Fullerton survey, El Dorado addition. Dawson, \$800.

Assignment.

Wm. C. McClothlin to Phillips Petroleum Company, 49 1/2 acres C. C. Tyler survey, \$10 and other considerations.

Warranty Deed.

E. E. Nettles et ux to Lucy L. Jennings et al, 86.75 acres Francis Del Torre survey, \$3,000.

Oil and Gas Leased.

Wm. C. Williamson to Wm. C. McClothlin, 15 acres James Berry survey, \$15.

Mrs. G. A. Edwards to Wm. C. McClothlin, 30 acres Pedro Queiroz survey, \$10.

Mrs. Claude Sherill et al to Wm. C. McClothlin, 36 acres A. C. Love survey, \$36.

R. B. Hightower et ux to Wm. C. McClothlin, 48 acres James Berry survey, \$10.

John Sherill et ux to Wm. C. McClothlin, 133.33 acres John Rathen and James Berry survey, \$10.

Mrs. Della Albritton et al to Wm. C. McClothlin, 200 acres Hillman Bush survey, \$10.

R. M. Sibley et al to Wm. C. McClothlin, 34 acres James Berry survey, \$10.

Ford Armstrong et al to Wm. C. McClothlin, 34 acres James Berry survey, \$10.

Marshall Ross et al to Wm. C. McClothlin, 77.75 acres James Berry survey, \$10.

CONGRESS ALL SET FOR START OF ROCKY SESSION THAT WILL PROBABLY CONTINUE INTO JULY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(P)—Only the reading of President Roosevelt's \$8,000,000 budget remained today before Congress starts down the rocky road of debate and law-making that is expected to stretch away into next July.

The members of the 74th congress gathered to hear the message read today between noon and 1 p.m. eastern standard time. For several days, advance reports on Capitol Hill had been that the president would figure on a budget of \$8,000,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning next July 1. Of this, about \$8,000,000,000 would be for the new plan to provide employment for 3,500,000 people on relief.

Despite the advance disclosure of these round figures, congressional leaders anxiously awaited the president's statements on other aspects of government finance before getting down to work.

The speaker went on to say he followed quickly by the re-apportionment of \$880,000,000 to be used in investigation while Long served notice he had some remarks about the Roosevelt administration on his chest.

REPRESENTATIVE DIES PLANS SUPPLANT AAA PROGRAM WITH SOMETHING VASTLY DIFFERENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(P)—An attempt to supplant the agricultural adjustment administration's program with something "diametrically" different was announced today by Representative Dies (D-Texas).

He said he would try this week to enlist the support of national farm agencies for a plan of "tariff benefits" for farmers.

Following the domestic consumption of all crops of which there is a surplus available for export would be split among producers, each receiving an equal share.

For the railroads farmers would be given a "tariff benefit" determined by the secretary of agriculture.

Because of tariffs, the Texas said, the world price of manufactured articles does not determine the domestic price. Manufacturers often sell a product at a lower price than in this country. But Dies added, the world price for farm commodities does establish the domestic price.

The tariff benefit, he asserted, would raise the price the farmer gets for products used at home to a level equitable with that which industry receives.

Farmers would be allowed to

produce as much as they desired, but for any output in excess of their allotment they would have to take the world market price.

One great advantage, he said, was that the plan would enable farmers to win back markets.

"Everyone is alarmed by a decline in our export trade in farm commodities," Dies said. "Congress and the administration have got to come to a new plan or we will be beaten in the market."

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Everyone is alarmed by a decline in our export trade in farm commodities," Dies said. "Congress and the administration have got to come to a new plan or we will be beaten in the market."

BEAUTY CHATS

By EDNA KENT FORBES

All requests for beauty information desired by Edna Kent Forbes entombed below must be accompanied by a fully self-addressed, stamped envelope (a.s.e.) and two cents in stamps to cover cost of printing and handling. For the illustrated pamphlet, "BEAUTY," ten cents in stamps will fully a.s.e. must be enclosed. Address Miss Forbes in care of this paper.

TWO WAYS OF MAKING UP

MAKUP. Miss Forbes gives complete directions today for a perfect makeup.

There are two types of makeup, one done with cosmetics having an oil base, which the beauty who prefers to use, and which gives the skin a shiny surface that can be powdered down afterward, and the other type where all the color is applied with the powder. You will get the most artistic effect using cream rouge and cream eye shadow, and you must in any case use a cream lipstick. If you are not sure of your skill, however, try the all-powder makeup. Let me describe it for you today.

Buy a box of whatever color you think most becoming in compact form in a small cardboard box. You will pay 25 cents probably for a box of rouge, certainly never more than 50, and the little compact cake of color will last you a long time. Buy your eye shadow also as a cake of compact color with its own little puff fitted into the box. You'll not have so wide a range of colors as with a cream eye shadow, and I don't think you'll find any that give the iridescent effect now so fashionable, but you'll find quite a sufficient range of shades. There is blue shadow, and probably well with every complexion, and even color of eyes, which goes on and becomes just shadow making the eyes look deeper and larger but not showing up at all on the skin as color.

You must use foundation cream first and then plain powder. Over this you spread your powdered rouge, using the puff to rub it on and blend it out on the cheeks so it looks natural. You then apply the eye shadow powder with a puff, wiping it gently back and forth over the lower part of the eyelids and for half an inch or so beyond the corner of each eye. Use a plain piece of cotton or a clean powder puff to wipe off any color that goes beyond where you want it. Lastly powder the entire face.



Mrs. K. L. You can get a course in the chemistry of foods at almost any university. These courses treat the subject fully, and there would be laboratory work in connection with it. If you did not care to make a serious study of the subject, you might get a chemical analysis of your physical makeup, with a list of the foods that you need to supply whatever chemical elements you lack at present. It is an easy matter to find out what foods you need, once you know your own chemical makeup. There are books on the chemistry of foods in the libraries that will give you enough information for you to make a list from.

Tomorrow—Some Winter Time Calories

News of Interest
In Fairfield And
Adjacent Territory

FAIRFIELD, Jan. 5.—(Spl.)—Fairfield regular monthly swap will be held on each third Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Burleson, aged 78, died Tuesday night at the home of her son, Doyle Burleson, in Cleveland. Burleson was at Cotton Gin Wednesday, under direction of Stewart & Burleson of Fairfield.

Finis Harrison and Miss Catherine Drummond, two well known and popular young people of Des Moines, married Sunday by Rev. H. L. McKissick at his home in Fairfield.

Miss Sara Ruth Casey and Lambert Voison were united in marriage a few days ago by Rev. W. Z. Corbin at the Round Prairie Baptist church.

Contractors are erecting derrick and placing machinery on the water. No other work on the water and sewer propositions is expected until water is secured.

The many friends of Tommie Dodd, Fairfield business man, are pleased to learn of his marriage to Miss Hettie Day, of east of Fairfield, by Rev. M. Davis. The young couple motored to Centerfield where the ceremony was performed.

The price of real estate will advance along with everything else. Buy home or house site from Cal Kerr and grow with Corticiana powder the entire face.

BUGHOUSE FABLES



BRINGING UP FATHER

MR MORTGAGE ADVISED US TO BUY SOME PROPERTY IN MUDVILLE ON SPECULATION

HE SAYS THE MAYOR IS THE WHOLE THING UP THERE AND WILL BOOM THINGS

I'LL GO GET A LOOK AT IT

MUDVILLE IS RIGHT

WHO ARE YOU?

I'M THE MAYOR

MINUTE MOVIES

THE FIRST 'MINUTE' MOVIE SERIAL OF 1934 WAS AN INSPECTOR KEENE STORY OF A RACKETEER 'INCOME TAX' DODGER CALLED...

WANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT FOR DODGING HIS INCOME TAX, EH?



HERE'S THE FELLOW WE HAVE TO FIND, MIKE!

SOME EGG! THAT'S HIS DOOR SIR, GO RIGHT CIGARETTES IN! NUTS!

TO-MORROW WE WILL SHOW A FILM REVIEW OF ELIZABETH OF RUSSIA

By Russ Webster

TILLIE THE TOILER—PARTY OF THE THIRD PART

YOU SEEM VERY HAPPY THIS MORNING, TILLIE. DID YOU TELL MR. KENT THAT YOU WERE A DRESS MODEL?

YEP

AND WHAT DID HE SAY TO THAT?

HE PROPOSED TO ME AFTER I TOLD HIM THAT'S WHY I'M SO HAPPY

WELL, OF COURSE YOU HAVE YOUR OWN LIFE TO LIVE. MR. KENT IS WEALTHY AND MAC IS JUST A WORKING MAN

THE SAME AS YOUR FATHER WHEN I MARRIED HIM. MAC'S BEEN AWFULLY GOOD TO YOU ALL THESE YEARS, TILLIE.

BYE, MUMS! AND DON'T LOOK SO SAD

AND I FELT SO HAPPY THIS MORNING—WHY DID MOTHER HAVE TO BRING UP MAC?

By Russ Webster

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© 1

Markets

Local Markets

Grains and Provisions

Cotton

Texas Spot Markets. DALLAS, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Cotton 12.40; Houston 12.85; Galveston 12.85.

New York Cotton Table. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Cotton futures closed steady 7 points up. High: Low: Last.

January ... 12.42 12.51 12.42 12.55

March ... 12.54 12.64 12.54 12.65

May ... 12.62 12.72 12.62 12.71

July ... 12.65 12.77 12.65 12.76

October ... 12.52 12.62 12.52 12.62

December ... 12.58 12.62 12.58 12.63

Spot steady: middling 12.85.

New Orleans Cotton Table. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Cotton futures closed steady 7 points up. Advance of 6 to 8 points.

Open High: Low Close.

January ... 12.37 12.56 12.55 12.60

March ... 12.63 12.72 12.63 12.73

May ... 12.66 12.77 12.66 12.77

July ... 12.68 12.77 12.68 12.77

October ... 12.69 12.78 12.69 12.78

December ... 12.70 12.80 12.70 12.80

(s) Asked: (b) Bid.

N. O. Spots Higher. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Spot cotton closed steady 7 points up. Sales 1.82; low: middling 12.31; middle 12.32; good: middling 13.01; spot 12.80; stock 12.85.

Chicago Cotton Futures. CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Cotton futures closed steady 7 points up. Open High: Low Close.

January ... 12.37 12.56 12.55 12.60

March ... 12.63 12.72 12.63 12.73

May ... 12.66 12.77 12.66 12.77

July ... 12.68 12.77 12.68 12.77

October ... 12.69 12.78 12.69 12.78

December ... 12.70 12.80 12.70 12.80

(s) Asked: (b) Bid.

Liverpool Spots Lower. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Cotton no receipts: spot in fair demand; prices two points lower: quotations in pence: April good middling 7.89; May 7.85; June 7.85; July 7.85; August 7.85; strict low: middling 7.05; low middling 6.85; goo ordinary 6.80; good ordinary 6.35; July 6.80; August 6.80; September 6.80; October 6.80; November 6.80; December 6.80; Oct. 6.80; Nov. 6.80; Dec. 6.80.

New York Cotton Steady. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Cotton futures opened steady 2 to 4 points decline on lower Liverpool cables and continued to close steady. Open High: Low Close.

January ... 12.37 12.56 12.55 12.60

March ... 12.63 12.72 12.63 12.73

May ... 12.66 12.77 12.66 12.77

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From the opening of the market on Saturday, March 12, to the close of business, tapers off after the opening. March worked up from 12.54 to 12.57; and October, from 12.52 to 12.55. At midday on Saturday, March 12, the market was within a point or two either way of Saturday's quotations.

Liverpool cables reported a quiet market with scattered liquidation absorbed by some buying on better Bombay advice and an absence of new arrivals.

The market was steady and fairly steady later in the morning. At midday March was selling at 12.57 and July at 12.67, with the market steady 1 point lower to 12.68 points higher. Spot futures closed steady 5 to 8 higher. Spot steady: middling 12.85.

New Orleans Cotton Easier. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Cotton opened easier today in sympathy with New York market. Cotton futures closed steady 7 points up. Open High: Low Close.

January ... 12.37 12.56 12.55 12.60

March ... 12.63 12.72 12.63 12.73

May ... 12.66 12.77 12.66 12.77

July ... 12.68 12.77 12.68 12.77

October ... 12.69 12.78 12.69 12.78

December ... 12.70 12.80 12.70 12.80

Prices steadied after the call, but the market was steady and fairly steady after the opening. March worked up from 12.54 to 12.57; and October, from 12.52 to 12.55. At midday on Saturday, March 12, the market was within a point or two either way of Saturday's quotations.

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"IF YOU
think we are not going to make
some money now for our club,
church and society you have
another guess coming !"

Say The Ladies

ATTENTION, LADIES!

**Here's the Opportunity to Make Some Quick and Easy
Money for Your Church, School, Club or Society**

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REMEMBER FOLKS THIS WILL BE A YEAR FULL OF NEWS OF ALL KINDS AND YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS ANYTHING.

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START NOW AND MAKE SOME EASY MONEY

There is More Money Now in the Community Than
There Has Been for a Number of Years

The
Semi-
Weekly
Morning
Light



**We Do IT
AGAIN**

